weakling" as Clarke calls him, would have been "under lock and key at the time" (23).

Immigrant Plagues: Racism, Heredity -- and Dementia Praecox

While Clarke focuses professional attention upon the individual, his ultimate object is the welfare of larger entities -- the nation, the race. In one of the first of many slights directed at the patients of his own Asylum, Clarke d escribes, in his annual report for 1906, the foreign born among them as if they were spies, plotting to infiltrate his Asylum, half the continent and one whole ocean away:

> It is to be regretted that so many defectives from the old world have found their way to our wards, as it goes to show that no matter how careful the inspection of immigrants, at sea ports, many mental weaklings will obtain entrance to the country. (1906, 3)

He displays no compassion for them as unfortunate and underprivileged people, perhaps because he cannot see them except as "defectives" or "mental weaklings" (1906, 3). He refuses to see these people as burdened with loads of economic and racial discrimination and injustice, but only as burdens themselves to the provincial treasury. The idea that the country's population, apart from a minority of exploited natives, was entirely comprised of immigrants, and that one immigrant was not inherently more entitled to enjoy its great wealth than any other, is itself foreign to Clarke's rather obvious politics.[xcv] Moreover, despite the population being comprised almost entirely of immigrants, Clarke shows no interest in the experience of immigration. That many of these alleged undesirables are fleeing stigmatization for confinement in asylums in the Old World has to be ignored as mere "sentiment," when "the very life of a nation" (1908, 8) is at stake. Such a dismissal seems tantamount to a dismissal of his own patients of at the Toronto Asylum.

Combining, as the true disciple of his mentor, one plague with another, Clarke argues that immigrants are especially to be guarded against as a source of dementia praecox, "particularly common among the imported defectives" (1906, 3). This makes them especially burdensome because those affected, while incurable, do not die immediately and may even live a long time with their